

OXFORD OBSERVER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY WILLIAM E. GOODNOW; AT TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM: OR, ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS IN ADVANCE.

VOL. VII.

NORWAY, MAINE, TUESDAY, JUNE 7, 1831.

NO. 51.

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

SLANDER.

Whom 'twere gross flattery to call a coward."

How often do we see enterprising young men commence business in the world, with fair prospects of soon becoming useful members of society—who are in anticipation of happiness and honor, as the reward they endeavor to merit, by their exemplariness, or virtuous conduct through life;—how often, I say, do we see their hopes and anticipations blighted by the poisonous breath of slander. One is destined, perhaps, for some useful profession, by means of which to earn his bread. Parents he has none—they have departed for that land—
"From whose bourne no traveller returns;" and he is left, as it were, a friendless orphan, to make the best of his way thro' this precarious state of existence—with naught to recommend him to the notice of the world, save a something which his parents left him—an unimpeachable character. With this he begins the world—is soon applauded for his industrious habits, good morals, and other amiable qualities, which were early inculcated in his mind by his pious parents. Fortune smiles on him—and by degrees he is admitted into the best society, and moves in the higher circles of the town; we see him, at length, just rising to some important standing—about gaining the object of his most ardent wishes, when, lo! the venomous darts of slander assail him on every side. An old playmate, whose life has been the reverse of his, has watched with envious eye, his good fortune. He sees how readily the favors of the wealthy and respectable are bestowed upon him; and how easily he gains the good will of all who become acquainted with him. He sees him just attaining to something which himself has long been in pursuit of. His malicious envy is now fanned to a blaze—and already an apt scholar of Diabolus, he hurls the poisonous darts of slander at the innocent victim of his vengeance; he dips his pencil into the fount of scandal and profusely mingling it with the glaring colors of falsehood, portrays a horrible picture of foibles, which he pretends to discover in his fellow clay.—This is immediately laid before a council of Gossips who are, also, agents for the infernal deities; and if it be sufficiently bad, (no matter whether truth or falsehood) it is soon retailed at every neighbor's door. This they artfully insinuate into the belief of the too credulous part of the community; and few, if any, escape the taints of their poisonous breath. Anon the victim of their hellish vengeance is hurled into the dark obscurity of oblivion! Few friends remain—the others were only friends in prosperity.

Thus the tender flower is nipt in its bud—thus fails the early prospects of a man, who, had it not been for the slanderer—whose tongue is more fatal than an arrow poisoned with the gum of upas; more baneful than the Sirocco of Italy; and more cruel and deadly than the affluvia of Java—might have been a useful member, an ornament to society, and an exemplar for all.

How often, too, do we hear it from the lips of some of our beautiful females! Some little cause of jealousy arises within their bosoms, and they magnify it to a serious evil. Another lady, perhaps, has rivalled them, in love, or beauty, or personal attainments—or has unintentionally offended them—and now the shafts of envy are swift out against their unconscious victim. Assisted by some demon from the infernal regions, they easily fabricate a cruel report against their fellow being, which soon fastens suspicion strongly upon her; her character is defamed, her prospects are forever blighted, and it ends in her ruin.

Such, O Slanderer, is the effects of your ill-timed scandal. How deeply must you repent of the base means which you have resorted to, for the accomplishment of your wishes—how conscience-stricken you must feel at the thought, that you have sent a fellow mortal to an early tomb; and that too, from selfish motives. Have you gained the anticipated reward for your services? Have you raised yourself, by these means, to the situation from which you have so maliciously hurled a fellow being? Have you insinuated yourself into the good opinion of the world, by such measures—or have you gained a great name? Alas! none of these are destined to reward your meanness;—had you gained the object which you had in view, fully, how long ere you would have received the punishment you so justly merited? Reflect a little upon the course you are pursuing, and see how far you may be justified by the laws of your Maker!

Alas! when man's by nature weak,
And failings mark his early life, begun,
Why thus so soon his ruin seek
With thy wicked, scandalizing tongue?
ALBERT.

MISCELLANY.

From the Journal of Health.
THE VOLUNTARY CURED.

We have deferred for some time past, the insertion of the instructive story with the above title on account of its length; and even now, we find ourselves constrained to divide it. The remainder shall appear in our next number. Its length is amply atoned for, by the excellence, not only of the moral, but of the hygienic precepts of which it is the vehicle.

We hang thieves; but I think a nobleman of pleasure would deserve hanging better. The poor pilferer in a dwelling house may be in a state of starvation at the time when he lays a trembling finger on a silver waiter; but the nobleman plunders at his ease, against his own interest, and that of his country.

She has permitted him to hold a quantity of wealth, sufficient to enable him to spend his life in study of her laws and government—to travel through other lands, and render himself master of all that is worthy of imitation in their customs and institutions. She has, moreover, invested him with a rank and title that shall confer dignity on all his proceedings, and assist him in filling, with due effect, his place in the legislature, while they enable him to exercise that influence on the minds of the people, which is necessary to keep them in awe of justice. Conceive, therefore, what the honesty is of man, who, born to the inheritance of those duties, neglects the one, and compromises the other, by a life of indolence and inaction. Yet such and worse than such is, I believe, the life of a large portion of the aristocracy. All, nearly all, the great benefits which are rendered to the state proceed from the body of the people, while a great body of the aristocracy scarcely fill a gala, or drawingroom—smirking and cringing in the train of a hired opera singer—filling up half a column of a newspaper, for the amusement of those who take an interest in the migration of butterflies—and serving the purpose of a mighty outlet, through which the tide of the nation's existence ebbs rapidly away.

The young Lord Ulla was one of those negative plunderers of the state. He had passed his majority without effecting any benefit, either to his country or himself, and did not then seem anxious to repair the time which he had lost. Unfortunately for his own peace, his wealth was so excessive, as to leave no enjoyment, that he cared to indulge in, beyond his reach. From the highest scenes of dissipation, to the lowest of profligacy, he had left none untried, and all alike had ceased to gratify him. He became indolent and apathetic, and found himself, before the beard was yet black upon his lip, in the condition of a man satiated with the enjoyments of sense, and possessing no relish for, or knowledge of any other of a higher order.

"I lead a most miserable life," he said to his physician,—"I have tried every species of recreation that the world can afford, and I am tired of them all. It terrifies me to think that I have yet a long life before me without a single object to interest me. I detest vice: it has disgusted and sickened me and there is no harmless or useful employment, that has the power of affording me a moment's stimulus. What a strange fantastical body is this in which I am confined!—Every thing tires and annoys it; even repose itself has become a labour and a torment. But that I think it a base, a cowardly, and ungrateful thing to fling away a gift that God has bestowed upon me—I would be tempted

—To play the Roman fool, and die
On mine own sword."

"Do not know," the medical adviser replied, as he lifted his brows and tossed his head, "why a man should become tired of answering the ends of existence. Will you pardon me for intimating that there are diseases wherein the patient must minister to himself, and with this advantage, that his practice, if vigorously put in execution, is certain to be successful. There is a feeling in our nature, which if judiciously cultivated, would furnish a certain and radical cure for the sense of discomfort which you describe."

"If you mean to hint that I should join the saints," Lord Ulla rejoined, with a frown and a yawn, "I have only to say that I hate cant and hypocrisy." "And so do I," replied his friend; "you quite mistake me, if you suppose that I would recommend to you to undertake the correction of others without being invested with the necessary authority. A man has enough to do, who regulates the little moral commonwealth within his own mind, without extending his dominion, unwarrantably, to that of his neighbors. But are there not active duties which should furnish you with occupation?"

*A cant term for public and unauthorized conservators of religious decorum.

I have no object to stimulate me to exertion; and labour for labour's sake—you know the apophthegm. Ambition, I have none—I can feel no gratification in the prospect of hearing a few thousand tongues wagging with the sound of my praise. Why should I care for regulating the affairs of the empire? What is it, but providing for a more numerous family?—and what has the nation done for me, that I should pretend to father it?"

The doctor smiled, and remained for a few moments in meditation. "To be candid with you," said he, "I know of no power in medicine that can be available in your case. But if you could prevail on yourself to travel a few hundred miles, I am acquainted with a mineral water on your estate of Ulla, which I am almost certain would effect a beneficial change in your constitution. Go there, and when you have found the spring, I will send you directions how to use it."

"Go there!—go to Ireland? Is it to be shot from behind a hedge, or have my throat cut in my bed?"

"I do not think there is such manifest danger of that; and even if the journey were not without risk, would it not be better to meet death at once, than be frittered out of the world by colds, and nervous idiosyncrasies?"

"I protest you are right," replied the young Lord—"but then to leave London now in the blaze of winter—and Pasta and Sontag in town!"

"I thought you said that both had tired you—that there was nothing in London that could supply you with a moment's amusement. The trip will at least have novelty to recommend it."

"I protest you are right again," replied the young nobleman; "I will certainly undertake the journey."

"And if you do so," continued his adviser, "you would do well to perform it incognito, and take with you no other articles of value than are necessary for your expenses on the road. It will be the safest course, and when you arrive in Ulla, you can send to your banker for remittances."

This plan was embraced and executed. Under the assuming name of Mr. John Johnson, the young Lord Ulla took his seat in the Bristol coach. He admired, (not for the first time) the glories of Bath, as he entered its gloomy vale late at night, when the traveller imagines he is passing through a city of stars; and lights twinkle through the darkness above, around and beneath him. He grew rapturous on the Avon-bought bookstalls and copper ore at the foot of the lofty Clifton hills, felt queer for half a night on board the Nora Creina, and landed safely on the Waterford quay, all wonder, interest, and terror.

Although there was a great crowd of Irishmen upon the quay, he had the good fortune to arrive with life at a small hotel in a retired part of the city, where he immediately hired a post chaise for the interior. He drove rapidly by

"—that lake, whose gloomy shore
Sky lark never warbles o'er."

and arrived on the following day, at the principal inn on his own estate, in a remote and mountainous country.

He was met in the ruinous hall of the house of entertainment, by a shrewd looking man, whose bows and smiles seemed to announce him as the proprietor of the establishment. In compliance with Mr. Johnson's desire, he was shown into a parlour, the dreary regularity and discomforting finery of which chilled and depressed him.

He observed, as he entered, a peculiar and penetrating expression in the landlord's eye; it vanished, however, the instant their glances met.

"You appear not to be much troubled with company here, landlord," said Mr. Johnson.

"Scarce and genteel, sir—scarce and genteel is the way with us," replied the host, tossing his head.

"Whose is the estate, pray?"

"It belongs to young Lord Ulla, please your honour."

"A good landlord, I suppose?"

The man lowered his face as if to hide a smile. "Middling, sir," he answered; middling, as we say like the small potatoes.

"Why, does he oppress his tenantry in any way for his rents?"

"As for himself, sir," replied the innkeeper, "we can't say what he is; for our two eyes never perched upon him yet, since the day he was born. But whatever he be himself, the man that does for him* here, is no great things."

"You mean his agent?"

"Why then I'll not tell you a word of a lie about it; it's the very man I mean. Mr. Johnson said no more on this subject, but ordered dinner, and gave particular directions about the cookery.—After enumerating a long string of dishes which he could furnish, only for something, the landlord named a pair of chickens, together with "the best potatoes in Europe." On this Mr. Johnson thought

*Transacts his business.

he could contrive to sustain life for one day.

But he was doomed to fare still worse for the chickens were overdone. He rang for the landlord, who, it appeared, was his own waiter.

"These chickens are overdone," was Mr. Johnson's first exclamation.

"Overdone, sir!"

"There is not a morsel fit to eat upon the dish, except the liver."

"In earnest, sir," said the man, with apparent concern.

"Take it away," said Mr. Johnson.

"Will I kill a couple more for your honour?"

Mr. Johnson stared. "Are you a cannibal," said he, "that you would kill and eat a chicken on the same day?"

The landlord looked quite perplexed, removed the chickens, and the young nobleman ordered him to send in tea as quickly as possible.

At this order the landlord remained for some moments, as if hesitating about what he should say.

"Place your honour, sir," he exclaimed at length, "what kind of tea would your honour wish?"

"Good green tea, if you have it; I do not suppose I can expect any thing better from you."

"Oh, no, sir, 'tisn't that at all, I mean; only it's what I mean is, is it tale tay—your honour wants, or coffee-tay, or oat-male-tay?"

"Tsy-tay! coffee-tay!" ejaculated the guest; "I don't understand you. I want tea. Don't you know what tea is?"

"Oh, yes—I see it's the tay-tay you mean. I'm sorry to say I can't give you any to-night."

"No tea!" sighed Mr. Johnson;

"well then, send me in coffee, or coffee-tay, as you call it."

"I can't promise you that neither,"

said the landlord, shaking his head;

"but if you'd like a drop of the oat-male-tay, an' fine thing it is, I could give you some of the best in the country."

"Will you answer me one question, friend?" said Mr. Johnson, after pausing for some moments to gather patience.

"As far as my knowledge goes, sir,"

replied the landlord, with a quiet bow.

"On what do you support your guests in this house?"

"On what heaven gives me, sir, surely, day after day, taking the fling as it comes."

"Leave me those potatoes," said Mr. Johnson; "I see I have nothing better to expect."

"Why then 'twould be droll if you had," said the landlord; "for the whole parish gives it up to them, that they're the best potatoes that was ever dug out of the ground."

In a few minutes Mr. Johnson's bell again summoned the landlord to the parlour. The latter made his appearance with the same courteous bow, and the same obsequious "What's wanting, please your honour?"

"Have you any listen in the house?"

was the query of the guest.

"Listening!" exclaimed the landlord in a grave and rather lofty tone; "Oh, no, sir, there's none o' my people listening,—it's not come to that with us yet any way."

"Psha!" replied Mr. Johnson, "I don't mean listening for soldiers—but cloth listen to nail on that door; there's such a draught!"

"There's nothing of the kind in the house, please your honour," said the host, shaking his head.

"Well then, throw on some more turf on the fire, and shut the door after you, which, I perceive, nobody in this house ever thinks it necessary to do."

The man obeyed, and Mr. Johnson began to read a provincial paper which lay on the table. In a few minutes the chimney puffed clouds of smoke, and again the house-bell summoned the landlord to the room. He entered at this time with a smile of peculiar mischief and shrewdness.

"Oh! murder, murder!" he exclaimed, "what a mortal sight o' smoke!"

"Well, what's to be done about it?" said his guest.

"Oh, then I don't know sir," he replied, with much apparent concern, and yet with something like an inclination to smile; "but if your honour would leave the door open, just the weeniest little peep in the world, it will clear all in a minute."

"But then the cold draught friend—it would be the death of me."

"Well, a dawning piece of the window then?"

"You stupid man, wouldn't the draught be as bad from the window as from the door?"

"Oh, then, dear knows," exclaimed the man tossing his hands up in despair; "I'm fairly lost between the whole of 'em. I don't know what I'll do with your honour, nor where I'll put you."

"Give me a light," groaned Mr. Johnson, "and show me my sleeping-room."

"This was done; but a hard bed, and a scanty covering rendered it only an ex-

change of one suffering for another. Mr. Johnson, resolved that his first measure in the morning, should be to change his quarters. What was his consternation, however, after he had dressed, to discover that his pocket-book, containing all the money which he had brought with him, was not to be found. Inquiry was fruitless, and the landlord threw out more than one hint of his doubt as to whether any loss had really taken place.

This doubly incensed the young nobleman, and made him regret his having ever trusted himself thus unprotected, in such a land.

Still, however, wishing to preserve his incognito, he resolved to remain for some days at the inn, until he should obtain a remittance from his banker. He wrote accordingly, and gave the letter to his landlord, that he might send it to the nearest post town. By this awkward circumstance Mr. Johnson was reduced almost to his last sovereign, and the appearances which he chose to assume for the preservation of his incognito, rendered it improbable that many persons would be willing to afford him a long credit.

He spent several days within the cover of his apartment—talking with his landlord on the state of the country, and listening with that fascinating curiosity which attracts interest even while it inspires apprehension, to numberless tales of Rockite murders, post-boys shot from behind hedges, and houses burned about the ears of the inmates. These narratives contributed, together with the alarmist newspapers, to increase his fears a hundred fold, and to make him regret that he ever ventured his life among so murderous a generation.

He regretted it still more acutely, when, after a second application to his banker, he received no answer nor acknowledgment of his letter. This circumstance was peculiarly annoying; as, during his sojourn here, he had not rendered himself a favorite with the people of the inn. The air of superiority which Lord Ulla was accustomed to assume, sometimes unconsciously manifested itself in the demeanor of Mr. John Johnson, and the landlord began to feel indignant at his complaints of smoking chimneys, and draughts, and undressed dinners. "Set him up with cookery, indeed! his guest heard him say, as he left the apartment on one occasion, 'I wish I was sure of getting my money for what's past and gone. What I'm thinking is, that the nobles are down to four pence with him.'"

(To be continued.)

To the Rev. Clergy of the United States.

Wednesday, the 22d day of February, 1832, will complete ONE HUNDRED YEARS since GEORGE WASHINGTON was born.

Impressed with feelings of gratitude to ALMIGHTY God for the blessings conferred upon us by the birth of Washington, whom he raised up to be a deliverer and guide to our nation, I take the liberty of addressing you on the subject, and of suggesting to your consideration the following propositions, viz: that the religious services of the Sunday previous (Feb. 19th,) be devoted throughout "OUR WHOLE COUNTRY" to a review of the Life and Character of WASHINGTON in connection with the wonderful displays of God's Providence towards this country.

As this National Occasion would unite all sects and all parties in one common sentiment of gratitude to God, it may be hoped and even anticipated that its influences may have a beneficial effect upon this numerous people for a century to come.

I am with respect, yours, &c.
A. LAYMAN.
[Continued]

Boston, May 1831.

The Legislature of New York have passed a law reducing the number of military parades to one, per year, and that for inspection and review; and exempts officers and privates of uniformed companies after a service of ten years.

The Transcript gives the following extract from the records of the Mass. General court:—

1640 Sept. "It is ordered that no man in the General Court shall speak above 3 times to any cause without leave from the Governor or Court upon pain of 12d a time. And that if any be speaking about private business whilst the business of the Court is in hand he shall forfeit 12d in like sort."

Trees on the Streets.—It may not be generally known that Trees are conducive to health as well as highly ornamental to the streets which they border. The leaves of trees absorb the carbonic acid gas floating in the atmosphere we breathe, and which is so injurious to respiration when it is superabundant. Vegetation increases the proportions of oxygen, the gas most favorable to health.

Mr. Crawford is said to be preparing a reply to Mr. Calhoun.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The ship *Navy*, at Quarantine, left Liverpool on the 22d ult. We are again under obligations to Messrs. Toppliff; they have loaned us the London Herald of the 20th, and Gore's Liverpool Advertiser of the 21st April.—*Post Transcript.*

THE REFORM BILL.

The House of Commons on Tuesday Evening April 20th, divided on General Gascoyne's amendment for the retention of the present number of members.

For the motion to amend	299
Against it	291

Majority against Ministers, 8. Of the members present, two, (Sir R. Wilson and Mr. Mundy) who had voted for the Bill, supported the amendment. Of those who had voted for the ministers, there were seven who had not before appeared to favor the Bill. There were four members locked out, and several were said to have withdrawn. The total number in the House, including tellers, (and exclusive of the Speaker) was 594; being 13 less than was divided on Lord John Russell's motion to bring in the Bill.

FROM THE CONTINENT.

Paris papers of the 18th and 19th, and German papers to the 8th April had been received in London. They are said to possess little interest, other than a general assurance that the Poles were filling in, in detail, the broad outline of success which they sketched out on the ever memorable 31st March. The insurrection in Lithuania is represented as making favorable progress. The *Journal des debats* notices a report that the Prussian Government was about to interpose in an armed manner, adversely to the Poles. The rumor was discredited, as Prussia has hitherto exhibited an honest desire to maintain peace. It was expected that a few days would give birth to important events between the two armies. Rumors were afloat that the Russians had crossed the Vistula at Pulawy, and that another victory had been gained over them by the Poles. On the other hand it was reported that the Poles had been defeated; no details are given. The Polish army, it is calculated now amounts to 100,000 men.

The Report, that Leopold was to marry a daughter of Louis Philippe, and be made King of Belgium, was again circulated.

It is said that the French Government had peremptorily demanded of Don Miguel, the immediate liberation of all French subjects confined in the prisons of Portugal, the dismissal of the Judges by whom they were tried and condemned, and 500,000 francs by way of indemnity.

Mr. O'Connell has undertaken the revision of the libel law. He will move for a Bill to establish the liberty of the press, and admit the truth in evidence, as defence of an alleged libel.

POLAND.

The Napoleon arrived at New-York, from Liverpool, brings Liverpool papers to the 24th, gives us the very gratifying intelligence of another defeat of the Russians by the Poles.

The heroic Poles attacked the Russians on the 5th of April, and took 15,000 prisoners and 42 pieces of cannon. The Russian army is completely routed, and Marshal Diebitsch is flying with the remainder of his troops. It is believed that he has been obliged to take the road towards Wilna, where an insurrection has just broken out. This circumstance may cut off his retreat on that side.

The number of the killed is not known, which must be very considerable on the part of the Russians. During the action the Lithuanians and Volhynians who served in the Russian army, turned their arms against the Muscovites, and powerfully contributed to the success of the battle.

Polangen has been burnt by the Russians, in consequence of the insurgents having fired from the houses on the Russians.

It is stated that the number of prisoners taken by far exceeds the amount in the bulletin, and the demoralization in the Russian army was very great. The national army, which was in want of cannon at the beginning of the campaign, has at present a sufficient quantity, with a reserve of 40 pieces. The Russian army have lost their talisman—those famous pieces of cannon which were in the campaigns of France and Turkey have been captured by the Poles: the Russians used to call them their Grand-mothers.

Leaving all collateral accounts out of the question, and pursuing the Polish story, as recorded in the Gazette of Warsaw, we find that on the 3d and 4th and 5th of April, Skryznecki followed up his good fortune, and that the important battle of the 1st and 2d, was succeeded on the 3d, by the regular advance of the Polish outposts, and with the hourly accession of stragglers, guns, and standards, taken by the skirmishing parties of the Poles. The head quarters were at Siemnica on the 4th. The Prussian papers appear to make light of the revolt in Lithuania, but they allow it. Among the prisoners taken by the Poles during the several battles, are members of the first

families in Russia. The gallant general Dwernicki, is represented as being delayed in his manœuvres by the difficulty of finding food and accommodation for his troops. From the manœuvres of this general, apparently in combination with those of Skryznecki, and also from the *approchemens* of the Russians, a decisive battle is every day expected.

Marshal Diebitsch was on the point of being made prisoner, when he ordered his corps d'armee to concentrate, and retreat, and to pass the Bug on the side of Volhynia. The Warsaw Gazette places the Russian head quarters at Ricki, and the Polish at Laskarew. 250 Saxons had arrived at Warsaw on the 8th, to enter as volunteers in the Polish army. The *Journal de Verviere* repeats the statement of a great battle on the 5th inst. Diebitsch was described as flying towards Wilna where an insurrection raged. During the action the Lithuanians and Volhynians who served in the Russian army, turned against the Muscovites, and powerfully contributed to the success of the battle.

The following signed Skryznecki, dated April 10th gives an official account of the Polish success.

"I have great satisfaction in announcing to the government that the Polish army obtained a considerable victory yesterday. We have taken several cannons, and 3000 or 4000 prisoners, among whom are nearly 300 officers, of different ranks. Gen. Promdzynski, commanding a separate corps, covered himself with glory. The advanced hour of the evening does not permit me to give a more detailed report.

Russian prisoners, guns, standards, &c. were daily poured into Warsaw, from the head quarters of the Poles. On the 11th, the State Gazette announced its belief that Skryznecki had entered Liedlie; and it is clear that from the moment the Polish general had crossed the Vistula, up to the latest hour, the Poles were victorious, and regularly advancing against their enemies—Lithuania, Volhynia, Podoli, and the Ukraine are in arms for Poland.

NETHERLANDS.

On the 19th, in Congress, the proposal to declare war on Holland was eluded by passing to the order of the day. It was resolved to proceed to the organization of the jury, and then to the offences of the press. The question of a dissolution of Congress was postponed. On Wednesday it was resolved to proceed with the manifesto on the causes of the revolution. On Thursday M. Lobau repeated his confidence in France as the active friend of Belgium; her meditation in London, he said, was strong, and she had signed the protocols only as ground for more friendly negotiations. He condemned the late speech of M. Robaux, against France. The Belgian envoy at London was ordered to return immediately, if not officially received.

A deputation of members of the Congress are on their way to London, to offer the crown of Belgium to Prince Leopold.

FRANCE.

The King of the French made quite a pacific speech at the prorogation of the Chambers. Paris appears to have been quite tranquil.

On Wednesday the king set out on horseback from the Palais Royal in military uniform, and surrounded by marshals to the Chamber of Deputies, when he was met by a deputation of both Houses of Parliament. He took his seat on the throne with the Dukes of Orleans and Nemours at each side and pronounced the speech of prorogation. He reminded the Parliament that eight months had passed since they, as organs of the nation, called him to pronounce vows of solemn importance to govern justly, and according to the charter; these vows have since been the rule of his conduct. He gave a history of the period of the growth of the national guards and of the army, both which, he said, excelled in spirit and equipment those of any former period. He spoke his gratitude and that of France to the Deputies for their patriotic work, which next session would continue and complete. He spoke of the crisis which followed, and said the country approved of the suppression of such disorders. Peace with Europe led him to hope for a speedy diminution of the army, but till treaties were ratified France would preserve her attitude. He explained that the refusal of the Belgic crown was dictated by the welfare of France. He had no fear of any event during the recess which patriots would not be ready to meet. The speech was followed with loud shouts of "Vive le Roi;" and the King in his progress to and from the Chambers, was most loyally greeted. In the Chamber of Peers on Tuesday, the debate on the perpetual exclusion of the Bourbons, led to a three hours speech from the Duke of Fitz James which was repeatedly interrupted by ministers, and encouraged by several peers. "The desecration of the emblems of the late sovereignty would," he said, "be followed by a devotion to their cause which,"—"which" said Casimir Perrier, in great indignation, "we shall combat." The agitation was extreme. The law was carried by 74 to 45.

The statue of Napoleon to be erected in the Place Vendome, is to be a new

one, and the *Moniteur* has published an invitation to all the artists of France to contend for the honor of its execution.

Friday was the last day of the trial of the conspirators of December; the crowds assembled around the Palace of Justice were very numerous and noisy. The prisoners were all acquitted. At this sentence the court rang with applause, which were loudly echoed by the mob outside. There was great excitement after the court closed; mobs, as usual, calling out *Vive la Republique*.

The ruin of the trade of the capital is one of the sad consequences of those repeated tumults. At this season of the year the silk and lace trades used to be in full activity; they are now almost annihilated.

The French ministers are charged with getting up these riots to show their power of suppression. The accusation is preposterous. With regard to Portugal, France has interfered peremptorily to demand an account of the French subjects tried and imprisoned at Lisbon, and with regard to Italy, mercifully to soften the rigours to which the conqueror had doomed the pusillanimous 'things' who called themselves Italian patriots. The French and English governments are in actual treaty for a combined movement to suppress the slave trade and piracy of the African coast. The consuls of England and France at Lisbon, says the messenger des Chambres of Monday, act with perfect union. The most rigorous demands are made on the Miguelites.

Some of the refugees, Italian and Spanish, object to form part of the foreign legion. The prime minister has addressed to the prefect of the departments in which these sturdy beggars are, that unless they take arms for their support—the support of France—France will no longer support them. On Monday the King attended a grand review in the Place du Carrousel; he wore the uniform of the national guards, and was loudly and generally cheered.

BELGIUM.

This unfortunate country continues in a most distracted state; the riots have indeed been suppressed, and apparent tranquility restored in the capital—but civil dissensions and party strife still rage.

SPAIN.

A correspondent of the Morning Herald, who writes from Madrid, under date of April 11th, gives a sad account of the financial operation of the government. A rigid system of despotism is persisted in, and an explosion is anticipated. The number of executions for alleged and insufficiently proved offences against the government, continued to be great. The writer mentions in conclusion the following particulars:—

A plan of escape by those imprisoned in the city jail for political offences has been discovered. The jailor, who was in the plot, was the first person arrested.

A judge was dismissed, a few days since, for refusing to sign a sentence of death; he will shortly be tried, and no doubt hanged, for his upright conduct.

The hangman from Toledo, and his assistants, have arrived to aid the Madrid executioner in the approaching executions.

Terror is now at its height in this place: people are afraid to speak, and much more to write. It is probable that I shall not be able to send you any news by the next courier.

"It is stated from Perpignan, under date of the 12th of April, that a patriotic Committee has just been formed at Figueras, which is in correspondence with the whole of Catalonia. The forts are all occupied by militia, on whom, it is said, the Conde de Espagna places more confidence than on the troops of the line. The custom-house officers on the frontier are to be replaced Royal Carabineers.

"A letter from Irun, dated April 12, says—"Alarm has been spread upon every point of the frontiers, and the troops have operated several movements.—There is great desertion among the garrison of Pampeluna, and the description has generally taken place with arms and baggage. The sentinels placed upon the Bidassoa have orders to fire upon such deserters as may attempt to enter France."

PORTUGAL.

Unless something should occur to prevent the power of France from being exerted as the National honor demands that it should be, the usurper on the throne of Portugal must soon find it necessary to abdicate and make his escape, if he can, from the fate he has so richly merited. A Frenchman, named Bonhomme, for some alleged offence against the Portuguese government, was sentenced to a fearful and ignominious punishment, which was carried into execution to its whole extent. A correspondent of a French paper thus describes it.

"He had an iron collar round his neck four inches broad, from which to his right leg was fastened a heavy chain.—His hands were tied behind him with a thick cord, which also served as a girth to his body, which was entirely stripped of covering. At each place at which he was made to stop, the sentence was read aloud by the officer of justice who raised the prisoner to be a Frenchman, and born at Paris. After reading the sentence, the

executioner, who carried a bottle of wine, drank a large glass, as if to sustain him in the duty; he then lashed the unfortunate Frenchman in a most barbarous manner. This punishment lasted several hours; the prisoner was then conducted round Saint Julien, and thrown into a dungeon, there to remain until his departure for Africa. It is now perfectly well known that this sentence was executed by a superior order."

The Parliament of Great Britain, was prorogued, by the King in person on the 22d of April.

LONDON, April 22, (evening).—It is impossible to give anything like an adequate idea of the feelings of intense delight with which the news of the prorogation of Parliament has been received in the City by the great majority of the people on the one hand, and the chagrin and disappointment which it has excited among the few adherents of the bargo-mongers on the other.

LIVERPOOL, April 22, 1-2 past 11.—We are happy to perceive that our spirited fellow-townsmen have appropriately hailed the intelligence of the prorogation of Parliament and are determined to express their thanks to his Majesty, on Wednesday next, and their co-operation with his ministers for the attainment of reform.

Insurrection in the Ottoman Empire.

With the German papers we have received the following intelligence of an insurrection in the Ottoman empire, which, if true to the extent stated, cannot fail to have important consequences. Such an occurrence is the more to be regretted at the present moment, on account of the Poles, as it will relieve the Emperor Nicholas from all apprehension on the side of Turkey.

FRONTIERS OF SERVIA, March 17.

Since the suppression of the Albanian insurrection, Redschid Pacha has devoted himself with the greatest earnestness to the advancement of his private interests, and has paid very little attention to public affairs. The tranquility which appeared every where to exist, and the false assurances of fidelity daily given by the chieftains of the Albanian and Bosnian tribes, so completely lulled him into security, that he had not the slightest apprehension of the plots which the Pachas of Scutari and Travnik hatched almost before his eyes, and which have for their object nothing less than the dethroning of the Sultan. While neither Redschid Pacha, nor any of the persons about him dreamed of the danger which was threatening the Vizier or the Sultan, one of the most formidable rebellions which ever visited the Turkish empire, suddenly broke out. The whole of Albania, Bosnia, and part of Macedonia, are in insurrection. The Pacha of Scutari is at the head of the movement. He has gone to the frontiers of Albania and Macedonia, and assembled a corps there, with which he is to march on Constantinople; while the Pacha of Travnik, with his troops and several thousand Bosnians, is marching against Redschid Pacha. Redschid cannot possess sufficient means for his own defence; and as to his making a movement in favor of the capital, that is quite out of the question. In a word, the situation of the Sultan is most serious. The re-establishment of Janissaries, is the rallying cry of the rebels, who are said to be instigated by foreign influence. The regular troops on which the Sultan perhaps can alone rely, are barely sufficient to hold Constantinople in check, if the insurrection has ramifications there.

The House of Commons, on the 16th, voted unanimously a provision of £100,000 per annum for the support of the Queen in case she should survive His Majesty. There are now before the British House of Parliament no fewer than twenty-seven Bills for Rail Road companies. CHINA. By the arrival of the ship Franklin, Capt. Price, the editors of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce have received Canton papers to the 17th and letters to the 26th Jan. The news of the death of George IV. was carried to Canton by the American ship Washington from Cadiz, on which account the Register of 18th December and 3d January is clothed in mourning. A correspondent writes that Professor Neuman, the German orientalist, has recently left Canton, carrying with him a collection of Chinese books, amounting to somewhat more than 8,000 volumes. Chinese Tartary has been invaded by the Mahomedan tribes, inhabiting the region about 150 miles N. W. of the city of Cashgar. The An-tse-yeen Tartars had made a sudden inroad on the frontiers of Cashgar. An order has come down to the Governor of Canton, to desist from some public works in the neighborhood, because of the military operations in Tartary. And it is whispered that four gentlemen, viz. the Tartar General, Governor Le, the Deputy Governor and the Hoppo, who united in a memorial against the English, have received his Majesty's commands, not to be over strict, but to deliberate and manage well; which means that they must try to keep matters going on in peace and quiet. Three or four foreigners, wives being in Canton, and a foreign demon

ascending a chair, must have appeared at Peking, one would think, a very silly subject of appeal at such a moment.

By a despatch from Yarkand, we learn that promiscuous multitude of "more than ten thousand" had arisen and attacked the Mahomedan villages, but were repulsed by Peih-chang, at the head of his military, traders, and convicts.

On the morning of the 1st inst. a fire broke out in the Viceroy of Canton, which consumed the greater part of it, and his public office adjoining. Much treasure is reported to have been lost.

The Chinese have communicated to foreigners the fact of a comet being apparent in E. S. E. an hour or two before sunrise. Its appearance at this period, while the An-tse-yeen are invading the N. W. frontier, is regarded as very ominous.

Mr. Dunn, of the society of Friends, has, we understand, made a large collection of the productions of nature, and the works of art in China, which he has sent to the United States.

We have also to notice the recent departure of the adventurous Holman, for Van Dieman's land and New South Wales, whence we believe he contemplates making the circuit of the globe, visiting some of the islands of the Pacific Ocean, the West coast of America, and penetrating across that continent to the United States.

VENEZUELA & COLOMBIA.

CONFUSION WORSE CONFOUNDED.—Jamaica papers by the schr. Evan T. Elliott (of which we have two files) bring intelligence of the capture of Bogota by Gen. Obando, an insurgent chief, who headed a rebellion in Popayan two or three years since, and was afterwards pardoned by Bolivar. He is also known as one of the persons who have been publicly charged in Colombia, with being the murderers of Gen. Sucre.

Ygnacio Luque, another insurgent, who is at work on his own account, having no connection either with Obando or Paez, and a personage never heard of by the public till very recently, has drummed up a little army and taken Carthagena! It appears that the Boca Chica (a fortified position at the entrance of the harbour) was captured on the 24th of April, and Carthagena on the 26th. Montilla, the Commandant General, is said to have previously departed for the United States. If so he has saved his head.

Thus, at the same moment, we have intelligence of the capture of the Colombian capital by one band of insurgents, and of the next town in importance in the country, by another. Blessed fruits of the death of Bolivar! the "tyrant" Bolivar! who was pronounced "the only obstacle to the happiness of Colombia."

Turn we now to Venezuela—a fragment of the beautiful structure framed by the same hand, but which has longest been free from his influence. Here is a country, no doubt, in the enjoyment of freedom! under the mild and beneficent administration of Paez! Cumana (mentioned below) is one of its Provinces, and Barcelona another. They are both in the Department of Oronoco. Gen. Manages has been in arms against Paez now for two or three months. It is most likely he will succeed, as Obando and Luque have done in Colombia.—The paper from which we translate, was furnished us by a passenger in the brig Dromo.—*Journal of Com.*

VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL INFORMATION.

Extract of a letter from a subscriber in Maine. "Twenty years since I planted out several peach trees, all of which died soon after, for want of knowledge how to treat them. I was then informed by our knowing ones, that the peach would not grow in this place. I believed them, and made no farther effort to propagate them, until three years since, I procured half a dozen trees, five of which I now have in a healthy, flourishing state, very full of blossoms, and a prospect of much fruit from them. For this I am indebted to the information obtained from the New England Farmer. There are some persons here who know not what kind of tree it is that appears so beautiful, and others when passing have even called in to inquire what they were." N. E. Farmer.

PROFUGATION OF GRAPE VINES.

The enterprise and experience of Mr. Longworth, are worthy of notice. He has a variety of vines which he raised from the seed, producing different varieties of grapes, which bid fair to be excellent wine grapes. His mode of propagating the vine on the wild stock, has in no instance failed, and merits description. Late in the fall he selects a wild vine, about the size of a walking stick—cuts it about three feet from the ground, and digs it up with as much root as he can conveniently and transfers it to a hole, in which are mingled, fine manure and light rich soil; thus the root is placed until March.—He then cuts it close to the ground, and inserts neatly the grape scion, in the same manner in which an apple tree is grafted. He then applies a paste made of clay and fine dry horse dung,—then scrapes the loose rich earth around the top of the graft. So luxuriant is the growth, that it is neces-

sary, the first, to protect them with earth. They bear plentifully the second year, and are more hardy and fruitful than if raised from cuttings.—Next season, we may expect to see Mr. Longworth in our market, with grapes worth looking at, worth buying, and worth eating.—*Zanesville Gazette.*

The Observer.

NORWAY, TUESDAY, JUNE 7.

STATE CONVENTION.

It is now asked who will be the candidate for the next Governor? We know not, but we really hope that measures will be immediately taken to call a State Convention for the purpose of nominating a suitable person for this office. It is high time that the Republicans of this State were "up and doing." We hope the National Republicans of this County will be in season in calling a County Convention, and in adopting such measures as shall best promote the interests of the people.

FOREIGN NEWS.—We exclude a number of articles prepared for this paper to make room for the highly important Foreign news last received. We presume all our readers feel deeply interested in the affairs which are now transpiring over the "great waters. Every thing looks encouraging to the Patriotic Poles, and we have the heart-cheering prospect that an all wise Providence will soon deliver this oppressed people from the shackles to which they have for years been subjected.

The Portland papers inform us that on Tuesday last, that place was visited by a severe hail storm, accompanied with heavy thunder, lightning, and rain. Much damage was done to glass windows and vegetables, and one vessel capsized in the harbor. 170 squares of glass were broken in Mr. Jenkins' meeting-house, 100 in the Baptist meeting-house, &c.

The May number of ATKINSON'S (Philadelphia) CASSET is received. It contains the usual variety of interesting and entertaining matter. It has an elegant Engraving of the Marchioness of CARMARTHEN Grand daughter of Charles Carroll.

THE WEATHER during the past week was exceedingly warm for this season of the year; and we were visited with several thunder showers. The thermometer ranged from about 80 to 93.

Since the adjournment of Congress, three of its members have departed this life, viz. Daniel H. Miller of Penn., Rollin C. Mallory of Vt., and Thomas Chilton of Ky.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The contributions of "A Reader" will have a place soon; also, "J. A."

We have received a communication from "W" upon the subject of SLANDER, but as we have inserted one this week upon the same subject, we deem it inexpedient to publish it. We agree with "W" that there is not that regard paid to the strict observance of the truth which is necessary to constitute an indissoluble harmony and an indivisible union of the members of community; and we never may expect it as long as some are governed (as is too apt to be the case) merely by SELFISHNESS. But if "W" has been injured by Slander, let him take the proper course for redress—there is a law for it if he sees fit to use it.—We shall expose no individuals in our columns, (although we might in our own defence) unless compelled to the act—but choose to let the base SLANDERERS die themselves, for, as the motto is, "let them alone, they will die nine times where we can kill them once."

MR. GOODNOW.

SIR, I wish to inquire through the medium of the *Observer*, why it is, that in some parts of this County, the inhabitants so far forget those of their connections and friends, who have gone to their "resting place," as not even to afford a common fence to point out the spot where they are deposited. It is true to them, it makes no difference, but to the stranger who may chance to pass that way, it affords him no very pleasant sensations to reflect that he is among a race of men, who so soon forget those they once loved, after they are removed from their sight, as not to raise a stone to tell where they lie, nor a fence to keep the transient tread of the beast from the almost sacred spot, and to preserve for a few short years the little hillock beneath which they sleep. Can people so regardless of those feelings, which are even cherished by the savages, feel indifferent to this subject? and so much so, as to neglect to compensate the sexton, who has been called to perform these last sad offices and make the narrow house for their now departed friends.—These things ought not to be, and I do hope, sir, that these gentle hints will serve to stir them up to perform those things which at least belong to their outward appearance, if not to their honesty.

The mechanics and workmen of Washington city have held a great meeting, and passed enthusiastic resolutions in favor of HENRY CLAY to the Presidency. This is a sign for workmen elsewhere. The people of Washington city have had a long acquaintance with Jackson, Van Buren, Clay, &c. They know which is the greatest statesman and the best Repub-

can. They are almost unanimous, with the exception of officeholders and their connections, in favor of CLAY.

PLANTING CORN.—If you plant in hills on good highly manured ground, be careful not to spread your seed, but let it be entirely close together. If it be scattered to six or eight inches on such ground, from five kernels you will probably have fifteen stalks at least, and to pluck them off is much trouble and is likely to be injurious to the corn.—Five kernels in a hill close together, never will have a shoot from the ground, and with good attendance will thrive and produce double the quantity of corn of the other, and is much cheaper managed. This ground can be over seeded with two kernels only to a hill of the same size; that is, plant on a bed of manure eight inches apart in the hill, hoe it well and you will have as much as ten stalks to a hill. Now if five is enough, ten is too much.—*Portsmouth Journal.*

MOBILE, MAY 3.

ALL HAIL!—Sunday morning at about 4 o'clock, one of the prettiest storms ever exhibited in Mobile was witnessed. The wind blew from the northwest, like the last trump.—Lightning decorated the mantle of night with golden chains, and unrolled and spread out all over the earth, her sheets of fire. Hail fell, sparkling in the light—like diamonds from the clouds,—and about as big as a piece of chalk.

Within a few days since, in repairing the old Stackpole Mansion, Congress St. an arch was built up, in which was enclosed a large quantity of very old and excellent wine. There is a question as to whom it belongs, the first or second lessee, or the owner.—*Boston Patriot.*

The dwelling-house of Col. Nathan Stanley, of Houlton, was destroyed by fire together with furniture, provisions, &c. on the 30th ult.—*Family Reader.*

The title of "Greatest and Best" was bestowed upon President Jackson, by Mr. Branch. It is understood that the Ex-Secretary recently said he would cheerfully give ten thousand dollars, if he could recall those three simple words.

The names of Wolf, Ritner, and Rush, are mentioned as candidates for Governor in Pennsylvania. Wolf is the present Governor and a portion of the Jackson party are dissatisfied with him.

The municipal elections in Troy N. Y., have resulted in a complete defeat of the Van Buren party.

MARRIED.

In Paris, by N. Harlow Esq. Mr. Willis Case to Miss Ann Deane.
In Buckfield, by the same, Mr. Alonzo Bowker to Miss Phoebe Andrews.
In Oxford, Mr. Thomas Stevens of Paris, to Miss Mahala Bartlett of Oxford.
In Portland, by Rev. Mr. Jenkins, Mr. Varney Bonney, Printer, to Miss Mary M. Waito.
In Paris, Mr. Albert Quincy, of Portland, to Miss Adeline Robinson.
In Belfast, Mr. Job White, to Miss Grace Ulmer.

DIED.

In Parsonsfield, Mrs. Mary, wife of Major Zebulon Pease, aged 77.
In Kennebunk, Mrs. Jemima, wife of Mr. Ebenezer Wormwood, 62.
In Brunswick, Major McDonald, m about 40.
In Thomaston, Eusebius Fales, Esq. 45. He dropped down dead while at work in his garden.
In Levant, Mrs. Mercy, wife of Rev. J. B. Dods, 36.
In Deerfield, Mr. John Betton, a revolutionary pensioner, 82.
In Charleston, S. C. May 10, Rev. JEREMIAH EVARTS, Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions.

Mantua-Making AND MILLINERY.

MRS. H. W. GOODNOW RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public, that the PORTLAND, BOSTON, and NEW-YORK SUMMER FASHIONS for Ladies' Dresses, Bonnets, Caps, &c. &c. are now received; and she can assure all who may favor her with their patronage, that all work entrusted to her care will be done in the neatest and most fashionable manner. She has on hand, and will keep constantly for sale, a fine assortment of

Bonnets, Calashes, Turbans, Caps, &c. &c. LEIGHORN BONNETS dressed and made in the neatest style, and at short notice. All orders from a distance punctually and faithfully attended to.

Constantly on hand and for sale a variety of **BAND BOXES.** Norway Village, May 31, 1830.

Agency in Philadelphia.

OFFICE OF THE LADY'S BOOK, } 112 Chesnut street, opposite the Post Office. }
B. A. GODEY & CO. offer their services to collect for their city and country friends, and all others, having claims against individuals and others in Philadelphia. They have determined to devote a considerable portion of their time to this new branch, and are well convinced that their exertions will give satisfaction to their employers. There are no doubt many persons at a distance having claims that might be collected, were they aware of responsible persons to address. The great expense in many instances paid for Lawyer's fees, and where there has been no necessity for such a proceeding, prevents many lawful accounts from being adjusted. They will receive bills and accounts from any part of the country, which will be immediately attended to and the proceeds applied in this city, or forwarded by mail as may be directed. No charge in any case will be made unless the money is actually collected. The commission in every instance, to be charged on collections, will be 10 per cent. Postage must be paid, or all letters will be re-included and returned to the person sending.

LADY'S BOOK, FOR MAY, 1831.

THIS number has just issued from the press, and forms the last but one of the present volume. A GREATER VARIETY of Literary Subjects have been collected together in the edition for this month, than is usual, and the EMBELLISHMENTS are equally suited to the character of the work, and as well engraved as any former ones—they consist of:—
A VIEW OF PHILADELPHIA, FROM KENSINGTON.
EMBROIDERY FOR HEAD DRESSES, TWO ENGRAVINGS.
BALLET DANCING.
PHYSICAL EXERCISES FOR WOMEN.
THE NATIVE AND ODD FISH.
JEPHTHA'S DAUGHTER, MUSIC, FROM THE HEBREW MELODIES.

The June number will be published at an early period, and completes the second volume of the work. In the short space of one year, we have, by unremitting exertions, procured for the LADY'S BOOK, an enviable station among the Literary publications of our country. This has not been accomplished without very considerable expense—the fact is, upwards of THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS have been expended in EMBELLISHMENTS alone—which comprise no less than

SIXTY BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVINGS, ON VARIOUS SUBJECTS, AND SOME OF THEM OF A SUPERIOR AND COSTLY STYLE. In addition to these, there may also be included two appropriate engraved Title Pages, with Indexes to accompany the volumes, and Fifteen pieces of Music, of the most approved kinds—which, with more than Six Hundred and Seventy-two large and closely printed pages of Letter press, together comprises two volumes of the LADY'S BOOK, one of the cheapest publications in the United States—being furnished to subscribers, monthly, at the moderate price of \$3 per annum.

Having redeemed the pledge we made to the public in the onset, to make the work creditable to ourselves, and satisfactory to all who patronize it, we feel authorized to state, that as our abilities and willingness have increased with an augmented list of subscribers, no effort shall be wanting on our part to render the future numbers, in every particular, superior to those which have been so extensively approved.

A large amount of dues on subscriptions remains uncollected. We respectfully request agents and others whose accounts are still unclosed, to forward the balances due us, in their hands, at once, that no mistakes may occur hereafter in furnishing the work promptly to those who settle their arrears. The EXORCISMS EXPENSES which are necessarily incurred, in publishing a work on the extensive scale we have adopted, does not admit of an apology for thus seasonably soliciting from all a compliance with our terms.

A few of the numbers from the first of January, are still on hand, and can be obtained by persons who wish to subscribe. All orders (enclosing the price of subscription) must be addressed to
L. A. GODEY & CO.
112 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.
May 14, 1831.

*Subscriptions for the above received at this office, and forwarded free of expense.

Spring Goods.

G. G. LYFORD

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he has received his full Stock of Staple and Fancy Goods for the Spring trade, which, with his stock before on hand, comprises as great a variety of Dry Goods as can be found in Portland, and which he will engage to sell at the lowest prices. The Stock, at present consists, in part, of the following articles:—

375 Yds. BROADCLOTHS of different colors and qualities;
500 yds. CASSIMERES and SATINETTS of different colors and qualities;
4000 yds. Calicoes from 12 1/2 cts. to 2s. of different colors and qualities;
4000 yds. Brown Sheetings and Shirtings;
1000 " Bleached do. do.
500 " Gingham and Checks;
400 " Tickings;
700 lb. Warp Yarns first quality;
40 doz Cotton and Worsted Hosiery;
40 " Ladies' and Gentlemen's Silk, Kid and Leather Gloves.

—ALSO—

514 London Blk. Bombazines—Silk Flag and Bandanna Hdkfs.—Fancy Silk—Gauze and Crape Hdkfs., a rich assortment—a fine assortment of rich and fashionable Silks—a great variety of plain and fig'd Cambricks and Muslins for Dresses—Plain, Corded and Check'd Pink Gingham—English and Scotch Gingham, a good assortment—French Printed Gingham and Printed Muslins, elegant—rich Thibet, Poplin, Barage and Oscanere Hdkfs.—Merino, Raw Silk, Thibet, Valencia, Cashmere, Crap and Cassimere Shawls—Blk. and White Bobbinet Laces for Veils—a fine assortment of Blk. Lace Veils—Green Barage and Crap for Veils—plain and fig'd Swiss and Book Muslins Irish Linens—Linen Damask—Birdseye and Russia Diapers—Brown Battiste and Bonnet Cambrics—Bonnet, Cap and Belt Ribbons—Thread and Bobbinet Laces and Canton Crapes—Footings Laces—Blk. Nankin and Cotton ditto—Silk, Cotton and Valencia Vestings—Furniture and Common Dimities—Cold Cambricks Blk. Bombazetts and Circassians—Scarlet and Green Bombazetts—Blue Jeans—Rouen Cassimere—Plaid and Woolen Table Cloths—Blk. French Crapes—Super Silk and Cotton Umbrellas—Common Silk and Cotton ditto—Blue, Scarlet and Orange Circassians—Brown and Blk. Linens—Paddings—Buckram—Sewing Silks—Twist—Sewing Cottons—Cotton and Linen Flags.

—LIKEWISE—

LEIGHORNS—NAVARINOS—Boxford Straw BONNETS and French Travelling BASKETS. Portland, April 30, 1831. 6w46

Carding Machine

FOR sale one single Carding Machine and four Pickers for wool—Also, 3 Circular Saw Clap Board Machines. The above machinery is new and of good workmanship. Terms liberal—inquire of NAHAM HOUGHTON or GEORGE EARLE. Brunswick, April 13, 1831. 3m44

SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE, Portland, April 20th, 1831. WHEREAS a sum "not to exceed one thousand dollars in each year for the term of four years, from the twenty third day of March," 1831, was appropriated by a Resolve of the Legislature, passed March 18th 1831—"for the instruction and education of the indigent Deaf and Dumb, in the State of Maine; to be expended by the Governor and Council, at their discretion in defraying in whole, or in part, the expense of placing at the American Asylum, such unfortunate persons, as may appear the most suitable subjects for education at such Institution"—I have been directed by an Order of Council to give notice thereof, in such of the public newspapers in this State, as publish the Acts of the Legislature; and in order to enable the Governor and Council to carry said Resolve into effect, to request those who are desirous of availing themselves of the bounty of the State, (or of securing any portion of it for the benefit of their friends,) and are qualified to enter the Asylum, to make application to the Governor and Council, on or before the first day of July next.

"TERMS AND CONDITIONS" on which pupils are admitted into said Asylum, taken from the Report of the Directors.

EXPENSE. The Asylum will provide for each pupil, board, lodging and washing; the continual superintendence of health, conduct, manners and morals; fuel, candles, stationary and other incidental expenses of the school room, for which, including tuition, there will be an annual charge of one hundred and fifteen dollars.

In case of sickness the necessary extra charges will be made.

PAYMENT. Payments are always to be made six months in advance for the punctual fulfilment of which, and the continuance of the pupil for two years, except in case of sickness or dismissal by the Directors, a satisfactory bond will be required.

TERM, PUPILS RECEIVED FOR. No pupil will be received for a less term than two years, and no deduction from the above charge will be made on account of vacations or absence, except in cases of sickness.

QUALIFICATIONS. Each person, applying for admission, must not be under ten nor over thirty years of age; of good natural intellect; capable of forming and joining letters with a pen legibly and correctly; free from any immoralities of conduct, and from any contagious disease. A satisfactory certificate of such qualifications will be required. It is earnestly recommended to the friends of the Deaf and Dumb, to have them taught how to write a fair and legible hand before they come to the Asylum. This can easily be done, and it prepares them to make greater and more rapid improvement. For the information of those who may be able to defray a part of the expense, themselves, the following extract of a letter, in answer to inquiries made by me as to the expense of clothing, &c. from Mr. Weld, the Principal of the Asylum, is submitted.

"As to the expense of clothing per year at the Asylum I can only say, that if a pupil comes well furnished with Winter and Summer clothes, which is expected (and should always be the case) the expense of keeping up his supply, will not probably, in any one year, be more than from fifteen to twenty-five dollars."

It was further stated by Mr. Weld, that in cases where the Legislature defrays only for a part of the expenses of a pupil, a bond is required of "the parent or guardian," for a faithful discharge of all other necessary expenses.

ROSCOE G. GREENE, Secretary of State. 472m

SPLENDID NEW GOODS. HENRY POOR,

MICHELLE'S BUILDINGS, MIDDLE-STREET, PORTLAND. HAS just received from New-York and Boston, a great variety of Plaid, Striped Twill'd and Cold Gro de naples and Sarsnetts—elegant Gingham—Mull, Swiss, Nansook, Oriental Check and Striped Muslins for Dresses—nice and cheap Calicoes—fig'd Josephines—Parisianes and Palmyrennes for Dresses—lots of Fancy Hdkfs.—Patchwork by the pound—Travelling Baskets—Laces—Quillings—Ribbons—Bonnets—BROADCLOTHS—Drillings—Jeans—Gloves—Mits—Hosiery—Super & Common CARPETINGS—&c. &c., making a greater variety of rich Fancy and Staple Goods than was ever before offered by the subscriber. May 2. 468w

Notice!

THE annual meeting of the OXFORD MEDICAL ASSOCIATION will be held at J. Smith's Inn, in Norway Village, on the 9th day of June next at 10 o'clock A. M., for electing the necessary officers, and transacting any other business that may be thought expedient. A general attendance is requested. N. B. It is expected that a public Address will be delivered at the Meeting-House at 11 o'clock. JONA. S. MILLETT, Sec'y. Norway, May 10, 1831. 4w43

NOTICE To Rheum Invaticpids.

PERSONS suffering under Rheumatic Affection are respectfully assured, that they can obtain of the proprietor and his agents a safe and admirable remedy for RHEUMATISM, however obstinate the disorder may be, and in all its different stages.

DR. JEBB'S Rheumatic Liniment!

will afford immediate relief to the patient, and has sometimes been attended with such extraordinary success as to cure the most distressing Rheumatism in twenty-four hours, even when of years standing.

This highly valuable Liniment is recommended with a confidence founded on the experience of many years, not only as a cure for that excruciating disease, but as an excellent application for STIFFNESS OF THE JOINTS, NUMBNESS, SPRAINS, CHILBLAINS, &c.

(This article is considered so superior to every thing else, and to possess such uncommon virtues, that it is ordered from distant parts of the country.)

An agent recently writes: "Please send me a further supply of Jebb's Liniment the first opportunity—I shall probably sell a considerable quantity, as it is recommended by some of our physicians very highly, although contrary to their rules and regulations to give encouragement to such (or, patent) medicines." But it is a most decided proof of their confidence in its invaluable properties.

Another agent writes: "I wish you to forward me some more of Jebb's Liniment, which has recommended itself very highly." Price 50 cts. a bottle.

The painful and debilitating complaint of THE PILLS.

receives immediate relief, and in numerous instances has been thoroughly cured, by the administration of

Dumfrie's Remedy for the Pills.

THIS approved compound also mitigates and removes the symptoms which frequently accompany that disorder, and increase the danger of the patient, viz: pains in Loins—Headache—loss of appetite—Indigestion, and other marks of debility. A relieved Patient writes from a distance, "It is but justice to inform you, that I have used your Dumfrie's remedy for the Pills for sometime past, and have found it eminently successful."

The remedy is quite innocent, and may be administered to all ages and both sexes. Plain and ample Directions, with a description of the complaint, accompany each package, which consists of two boxes, one containing an Ointment, and the other an Electuary.—Price \$1 for both articles, or 50-cents where but one is wanted.

DUMFRIE'S Itch Ointment!

THE extensive sale and established reputation of

Dumfrie's Itch Ointment,

encourages the Proprietor to recommend it with renewed confidence to the public, as a most innocent as well as powerful application for this annoying disease. The most inveterate cases have been CURED IN ONE HOUR! by this esteemed Ointment. It contains no Mercury, or other noxious ingredient, and may be confidently applied even to the youngest children, or to pregnant females. Price 37 1/2 cents. 3

*None genuine unless signed on the outside printed wrapper by the sole Proprietor, T. KIDDER, immediate successor to the late Dr. W. T. CORWAY. For sale with all the other "Convay Medicine," at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover streets, near concert Hall, Boston; and by his special appointment, by ASA BARTON, who has for sale a general assortment of Drugs and Medicines. Large discount to those who buy to sell again. Norway Village, Aug. 31 '9

MILLINERY AND MANTUA-MAKING.

MISS F. O. GREENLEAF having served a regular apprenticeship at the above business, with one of the best and most fashionable Milliners in Portland, avails herself of this method, to inform her friends in this town and vicinity, that she has established herself in Norway Village, and shall be happy to wait on all who may favor her with their custom. She has received the latest New-York and Portland fashions for Spring and Summer Dresses, Bonnets, Caps, &c. and will receive regularly from the above places all the new patterns for the various kinds of Millinery and Mantua-making soon after their arrival from France. Straw and LEIGHORN BONNETS cleaned or dyed, and repaired at short notice. As she has had considerable practice in sewing and cleansing Leighorns she doubts not of giving entire satisfaction to all who may employ her. She therefore hopes to receive, as she shall endeavor to merit a share of the public patronage. Norway Village, May 31. 50*

NOTICE.

THE subscriber will pay Cash at the highest market price at his Store in Portland, for WOOL well cleansed. ENOCH CROCKER. Portland, May 19, 1831. 50*

LAWS OF MAINE.

AN ACT authorising the town of Portland to lay out and make a road over tide waters.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled,* That the Selectmen of the town of Portland, in the County of Cumberland, be, and they are hereby authorized to lay out a road or street, commencing at or near the stone lock, at the mouth of the Cumberland and Oxford Canal, in said town, and extending to the foot of Ann street in said Portland, near Robinson's distillery; and the town aforesaid shall have power to allow and accept the same as a town way or street, as in other cases, notwithstanding the same may be laid out over tide water, between high and low water mark.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That if the Selectmen of said town shall unreasonably delay or refuse to lay out the road or street aforesaid, being thereto requested in writing by ten or more of the inhabitants of said town, or if the town aforesaid shall unreasonably delay or refuse to allow and accept the said road or street, laid out by the Selectmen and put the same on record, the persons aggrieved by such delay or refusal, may apply to the Court of Sessions in said County, within one year after such delay or refusal, and the said Court is hereby authorized to exercise the same powers, and to proceed in the same manner in relation to the establishment of said road or street, as the said Court may now do, in the cases provided by the tenth and eleventh sections of the Act passed the second day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, entitled "An Act directing the method of laying out and making provision for the repair and amendment of highways."

[Approved by the Governor, February 23, 1831.]

An additional Act to exempt from taxation Manufacturing Companies of Cotton, Wool, Iron and Steel for limited times.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled,* That all real estate, purchased, or otherwise acquired, by any company or body politic, which shall, after the passage of this Act, be incorporated within this State, for the purpose of Manufacturing Cotton, Wool, Iron and Steel, shall be assessed and taxed at the appraised value thereof at the time it shall have been so purchased or acquired. And it shall be the duty of the assessors of any town or plantation in this State, wherein such real estate shall be situated, to take the valuation thereof accordingly; which shall be deemed and acted upon, as the true valuation of such estate, for the term of six years, from and after the date of the Act incorporating any such Company or body politic.—*Provided,* That such Company or body politic shall have the same right of application to any Court of Sessions, for abatement of taxes, so assessed, which individual citizens of this State have.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That all Acts and parts of Acts, inconsistent with the provisions of this act be, and hereby are repealed.

[Approved by the Governor March 4, 1831.]

AN ACT to modify the terms and conditions of the Act for separation.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled,* That the terms and conditions mentioned in the Act of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, passed on the nineteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, entitled "An Act relating to the separation of the District of Maine from Massachusetts proper, and forming the same into a separate and independent State" be, and they are hereby, so far modified, or annulled, that the Trustees of any Ministerial or School Fund, incorporated by the Legislature of Massachusetts, in any town within this State, shall have, hold and enjoy their powers and privileges subject to be altered, restrained, extended or annulled by the Legislature of Maine, with the consent of such Trustees, and of the town for whose benefit such fund was established.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted,* That the terms and conditions of the Act aforesaid, be, and they are hereby so far modified or annulled, that the Legislature of the state of Maine, shall have the power to direct the income of any fund arising from the proceeds of the sale of land, required to be reserved for the benefit of the Ministry, to be applied for the benefit of primary schools, in the town, in which such land is situate, when the fee in such land has not already become vested in some particular Parish within such town, or in some individual. And this Act shall take effect and be in force;—*Provided,* the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts shall give its consent thereto.

[Approved by the Governor, February 19, 1831.]

AN ACT authorizing the appointment of certain persons to publish intentions of marriage, and solemnize marriages in the unincorporated places of Aroostook and Madawaska, in the Counties of Washington and Penobscot.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled,* That the Governor, with the advice of Council, be, and he is hereby authorized, to appoint and commission some suitable person or persons in each of said unincorporated places, to perform the duties required of town and plantation Clerks, in publishing the intentions of marriage in their respective places of settlement, who shall hold said office during his pleasure; and whenever said commission shall be revoked, an attested copy of such revocation, together with the original record of the doings of the person so removed, shall be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Judicial Courts, for the County in which such person may reside.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the Governor, with the advice of Council, be, and he is hereby authorized, to appoint and commission, as aforesaid, some suitable person or persons to solemnize marriages, in the unincorporated places aforesaid, and the person or persons so appointed, shall make and keep a particular record of all marriages solemnized before them, respectively and in the month of April yearly and every year, shall make a return to the office of the Secretary of State, certifying the names of all the persons who have been by them respectively joined together in marriage, within the year then last past, if any such have been by them so joined together. And if any person so appointed, shall neglect to make such return within the month of April annually, he shall forfeit the sum of fifty dollars, to be recovered by action of debt, in the Court of Common pleas, for the use of the person who may sue for the same.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted,* That this Act shall continue in force, until said unincorporated places shall be organized into plantations or incorporated into towns.

[Approved by the Governor, February 21, 1831.]

AN ACT regulating cost in criminal prosecutions.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled,* That no fees in continued criminal prosecutions after the first term, shall hereafter be allowed to witnesses on the part of the State until the third day of the term of the Court of Common Pleas, and Supreme Judicial Court, holden in any County of this State, except in the Counties of Hancock and Oxford, and until the second day of the term of said courts, in said counties of Hancock and Oxford.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That it shall hereafter be the duty of the Attorney General and the several County Attorneys, at the term of said Courts, when criminal prosecutions are continued, to cause such witnesses to be recognized to appear on the third day of the term of said courts holden in any County of this State, except in said Counties of Hancock and Oxford; and on the second day of the term of said courts holden in said last mentioned Counties: *Provided,* however, That said courts may order the appearance of such witnesses at an earlier day of the term of said courts, at their discretion, in which case said witnesses shall be entitled to their fees.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted,* That all acts and parts of acts, inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

[Approved, March 25, 1831.]

An additional ACT directing the method of laying out and making provision for the repair and amendment of Highways, and providing for the appointment of County Commissioners.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled,* That there shall be appointed and commissioned by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council, three suitable persons as County Commissioners, in each of the several Counties in this State, one of whom shall be designated as chairman by his commissioner, and they shall be citizens of, and resident in such County, and hold their offices for the term of four years, unless sooner removed by the Governor and Council.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the County Commissioners shall meet in their respective Counties, for the discharge of the duties of their office, at such times and places, as the several Courts of Sessions are now by law required to meet; *Provided,* That hereafter there shall be but two regular meetings in the County of Kennebec, annually, to wit, on the last Tuesday of April, and on the last Tuesday of December; and two regular meetings in the County of Waldo, annually, to wit, on the third Tuesday of August, and the third Tuesday of April; and the Clerks of the Judicial Courts, within the several Counties, shall be the Clerks of the County Commissioners.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted,* That from and after the passage of this Act, the County Commissioners, in their respective Counties, shall have, exercise and perform, except so far as the same are modified or altered by the provisions of this Act, all the powers, authorities and duties, which by law are now exercised and performed by the Courts of Sessions, for the several Counties.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted,* That all petitions, recognizances, and warrants, orders, certificates, reports and processes

made to pending in, taken for, or continued, or returnable to the Court of Sessions in the several Counties, shall be returnable to, proceeded in, and determined by the respective County Commissioners, in the same County, in the same way and manner, as is now provided by law except so far as a different course of procedure is herein provided.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted,* That all and every petition for the laying out, alteration or discontinuance of any highway, or common road, leading from town to town, shall be presented to the County Commissioners, at one of their regular sessions, within and for the county wherein such road is prayed for, and said County Commissioners, or a majority of them, upon receiving satisfactory evidence that said petitioners are responsible, and that they ought to be heard touching the matter set forth in their petition, shall proceed to view the route for the highway, or common road mentioned in such petition; first giving all persons and corporations interested, thirty days notice of the time and place of such view, after posting up notices thereof in three public places in each town in which any part of such road may lie, or be prayed for, and by publishing notice thereof in some newspaper, if any there be, in the same county; and if after such view and a hearing of the parties and their witnesses, which hearing shall be at the time and place of such view, or at some convenient place in the vicinity, immediately after such view, they shall judge the same to be of common convenience and necessity, they or a majority of them, shall have the power to lay out, alter or discontinue such highway or common road, or any part thereof, and shall also estimate the damages, if any, which any person or corporation may sustain by reason of the laying out, alteration or discontinuance of such highway or common road, and shall make a correct return of their doings, under their hand, with an accurate plan or description of said highway or common road so laid out, altered or discontinued to the regular session of said county Commissioners, next after such view, and shall cause the same to be duly recorded; and every road so laid out, returned and recorded, shall be known as a public highway; and any person or persons, corporation or corporations, aggrieved by the decision of said county Commissioners in estimating damages, may have the same remedies and processes, upon application to the county Commissioners at any regular session, within one year next after such return shall have been recorded, and not afterwards, as they now may have upon application to the Court of Sessions for their respective counties.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted,* That for all services, done by virtue of this Act, said County Commissioners shall receive at the rate of three dollars per day, to be paid out of the County Treasury; *Provided,* however, That when said County Commissioners shall decide against the prayer of any petition, the petitioners shall pay them at the same rate, for all services rendered by them, or such part thereof as said Commissioners shall adjudge equitable and said County Commissioners shall have a right of action against, and may recover of all or any one of such petitioners, the sums due to them respectively, in any Court of competent jurisdiction, if said petitioners shall neglect or refuse to pay the same.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of said County Commissioners, to perform all the duties by law required of Committees for laying out highways, and in the return which they shall make of their proceedings in laying out or altering any highway, to give to the owner of the land, over which said way may be laid out, a reasonable time to take off all the wood, timber and trees, except such as may be wanted by the surveyors or other persons, appointed to make such road, for the purpose of making the same; and also to fix on the time not exceeding three years, within which such sum or sums of money, as shall be assessed in damages to the owners of land over which any highway shall be laid out, shall be paid out of the County Treasury, and also to fix the time not exceeding three years, within which the several towns through which any highway may be laid out, shall open and make the same.

SEC. 8. *Be it further enacted,* That the County Commissioners of any County, shall have power and authority in all cases, when it shall appear that any petition pending before them, contemplates the laying out, alteration or discontinuance of any highway or common road extending into, or through two or more counties in this State, to request a meeting of the Commissioners of such Counties, at such time and place as they shall appoint to view the route mentioned in such petition, by causing an attested copy of such petition to be served upon the Chairman of said Commissioners, in each of the Counties aforesaid, and causing notice to be served upon all persons and corporations interested, by publishing said petition in the paper published by the printer to the State, and also in one other paper printed in each County, through which the proposed road is to pass, (if any such paper there be) thirty days at least, before the time of such meeting and view, and at such meeting,

a majority of the Commissioners present may proceed to adjudicate on such petition, and if they shall judge such highway or road to be of common convenience and necessity, or any part thereof, the commissioners shall proceed to lay out that part of such highway, which lies in their respective Counties, in the same way and manner, as is provided in the fifth section of this Act.

SEC. 9. *Be it further enacted,* That any road now laid out by the Court of Sessions, or which may hereafter be laid out by the County Commissioners, which shall not be opened within six years from the time allowed by said Court or County Commissioners, for opening the same, shall be taken and deemed to be discontinued.

SEC. 10. *Be it further enacted,* That the first section of an Act, entitled "An Act to repeal an Act to establish Courts of Sessions, and for establishing Courts of Sessions" passed the twenty-fifth day of February, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, and all Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, be, and the same are hereby repealed.—This Act shall take effect from and after the sixteenth day of May next; but the County Commissioners aforesaid, may be appointed and commissioned before that time.

[Approved by the Governor, March 10, 1831.]

THE SATURDAY COURIER.

ON the first Saturday in April was commenced a Periodical Journal, to be published once a week, and designated by the above title. Custom has rendered it necessary for the projectors of a new literary undertaking, to present an analysis of the plan which they intend to adopt, in order that the public may judge how far the scheme is likely to be deserving of patronage. Ours shall be brief.

Newspapers have been aptly called *The Chronicles of the Times*, and when under the guidance of sound principles and assured abilities, may justly be considered the safeguards of a nation. Many, however, diverted from the legitimate objects of their institution, are prostituted to purposes which involve injury to the morals, and impediment to the advancement of a people. This it shall be our study to avoid.

All matters of interest, connected with the general and state governments shall receive from us the earliest attention.—We disclaim all party feelings or prejudices, but in doing this we would be understood as holding ourselves at liberty to open our columns and express our sentiments in relation to all subjects of public interest, whether connected with politics or otherwise.

LIGHT Reading, in all its various departments, will form an object of our especial care. The numerous sources for obtaining the best selections from foreign and domestic literature within our reach, authorize us to assert that, in this respect, our journal will not suffer in comparison with any other in the country.

Internal Improvements, Agriculture and Domestic Manufactures, shall receive from us that consideration to which they are entitled by their great and growing importance.

Among the regular notices of the week, will be given a corrected PRICES CURRENT of STOCKS, and the GRAIN MARKET. The latest Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, received by the Eastern and Southern Mails on Saturday, will always be found in this paper. In short, nothing shall be overlooked that may be deserving the attention and character of enterprising, intelligent and industrious journalists.

We are not ignorant that we must encounter many difficulties in advancing to public faeor, but long experience in the mechanical branches of our profession, and an ardent desire to render ourselves useful in the more extensive prosecution, lead us to believe that these obstacles will not prove insurmountable. We rely particularly on the liberality always shown by an enlightened public to enterprises judiciously conducted, and confidently make the assurance that our claims to patronage will not be lessened by any want of proper talent in aiding to give spirit and value to our undertaking.

WOODWARD & SPRAGG.

CONDITIONS.—The SATURDAY COURIER will be printed with good type, on an extra-size Imperial paper, of the largest class, and of excellent quality—comprising TWENTY-EIGHT columns of reading matter.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be handsomely displayed, and inserted at a moderate price.

Terms of Subscription—\$2 per annum, payable yearly in advance.

Agents, and other persons at a distance, procuring six subscribers, and become responsible for the payment of their subscriptions, will receive a convenient copy GRATIS.

All communications concerning this paper to be addressed (post paid) to

WOODWARD & SPRAGG,

No. 15 North Fourth-st. PHILADELPHIA.

JOURNAL OF HEALTH.

PUBLISHED twice a month, \$1, 25 per annum or sixteen numbers can be had for one dollar, remitted post paid to SAMUEL COLEMAN, Portland, Agent for Maine.

Dec. 7.

NEW-YORK REFORMED MEDICAL COLLEGE.

THE Public are respectfully informed that an Institution is established, and in successful operation, in the city of New-York Eldridge street, between Grand and Broome, denominated the "REFORMED MEDICAL COLLEGE," under the jurisdiction of the Reformed Medical Society of the United States;—that this Institution has arisen from its own intrinsic merits, notwithstanding the opposition of illiberal and interested Physicians, to an eminence and celebrity which has exceeded the most sanguine expectations of its friends.

In this College, a system of practice is taught altogether superior to that taught in other Medical Schools, or pursued by other Physicians, the remedial agents being principally derived from the vegetable kingdom. Its efficacy has been proved for more than half a century, combining the improvements of the most distinguished Medical Reformers of this or any other age. It has been tested in every variety and form of disease, and its salutary effects witnessed where the mercurial or mineral treatment had been pursued without the least effect, except great injury to the constitution. Its superiority has been so repeatedly demonstrated, as to satisfy the most wavering and sceptical; and it is chiefly owing to this success, that we are indebted for the elevated character and reputation of our Reformed Medical Colleges. In short, the system of practice we teach, "like the Doric Column, stands simple, pure and majestic, having fact for its basis, induction for its pillar, and truth alone for its capital."

The necessity of an Institution of this kind, under the direction of competent Professors, must be strikingly evident to all who have reflected upon the subject of medical Reform. The prevailing practice of Physic and Surgery is generally admitted to be replete with danger to the health and lives of mankind. MERCURY, the LANCET, and the KNIFE, are now the means chiefly relied upon for the removal of almost every disease incident to the human body, notwithstanding their deleterious effects are so universally known and experienced.

The benefits to be derived by an attendance at this Institution, will, we trust, be duly appreciated by those who wish to acquire a correct knowledge of the healing art. Here the Student will be taught all the ordinary routine of practice that is deemed necessary, in addition to the Botanical; and in consequence of his residing in the Institution, and pursuing a systematic course of study, combining each of those departments, he may acquire a knowledge of both in a short space of time, and at a very small expence, in comparison with that of other Medical Colleges.

The following are taught, both on the old and modern, or Reformed System, by lectures, recitations, examinations, and suitable text books:—

1. Anatomy and Physiology.
2. Materia Medica and Pharmacy
3. Theory and Practice of Physic and Surgery.
4. Midwifery.
5. Theoretical and Practical Botany.
6. Chemistry.
7. Medical Jurisprudence, &c.

There being an Infirmary connected with the College, the Student will have the benefit of Clinical Practice, by which the experimental, or practical part of medicine, will be acquired with the theory.

There will be no specified time to complete a course of study, but whenever a student is qualified to pass an examination, he will receive a Diploma. Some will require one year, others two or more years, to complete a course of studies.

Students will have an opportunity of attending the New-York Hospital, in addition to the Infirmary, where many hundreds of medical and surgical cases are daily exhibited, and Lectures delivered, Operations performed, &c. with the benefit of an extensive medical library.

For the information of some, we wish to state that this System of Practice has no connection with that disseminated by Dr. Samuel Thompson.

REQUISITIONS.—The qualifications for admission into the school will be:—1. A Certificate of good moral character. 2. A good English education.

TERMS.—The price for qualifying a person to practice, including board and all the advantages of the Institution, will be at the reduced price of \$250, payable in advance; or \$150, in advance and \$150 at the time of graduating. Some allowance will be made for those in indigent circumstances.—The price of a Diploma will be ten dollars.

Every student will be expected to supply himself with bed and bedding, books, fuel, &c. which may be purchased in this city at a very small price.

We have the pleasure to announce that our School is in successful operation; there having been about thirty graduates during the present spring, and that there is an opening and a demand in every section of the United States for those educated in its Principles and Practice.

Those wishing further information, will please address a letter (post paid) to the undersigned.

The public are cautioned against the reports and misrepresentations of interested Physicians who are unacquainted with the System of Practice, and the Principles on which it is founded.

Students may enter the School at any period, but the Spring, or Fall, is preferable.

W. BEACH, M. D. PRINCIPAL.

N. York Reformed Medical College, May, 1831.

NOTICE.

THIS is to forbid all persons harboring or trusting NATHAN PRATT a Pauper, on my account, as I have made suitable provision for his support, and shall pay no debts of his contracting after this date.

LUTHER PERKINS.

Oxford, May 4, 1831.